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with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *British King George VI died, daughter became Queen Elizabeth II.* [See pp. 41G-42E]

Reds asked that Korean peace conference settle Formosan, other major Far Eastern disputes.

UN Assembly completed 3-month session in Paris.

Franco-German dispute over Saar threatened NATO program.

Domestic News. *Newbold Morris headed corruption cleanup.*

Pres. Truman decided to keep name in N.H. primary.

Ellis Arnall replaced Michael DiSalle as Price Stabilizer.

B *Congress probed CCC grain shortages, other irregularities.*

Died: *Ex-Interior Secy. Harold L. Ickes.*

KOREA

Reds Ask Major Parley; Chinese Claim Full Role. A major Korean peace conference should deal with other principal Far Eastern disputes besides the Korean war, the Communists said in the Panmunjom armistice conference Feb. 6. In a statement C on how to reach a final Korean settlement, they dropped their "volunteer" label from Chinese Reds involved in the war. The Red Chinese & North Korean Govts. were listed equally as opponents of the UN allies in Korea.

The Communists' views on what should be discussed in a full-dress political conference on the war were submitted as the Panmunjom parley turned to the 5th & final item on its agenda: recommendations on how to proceed toward peace after an armistice was reached. Item 5 was taken up by the truce team chiefs at the UN's suggestion while subordinates continued to debate truce enforcement & exchange of prisoners.

D North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il, invited by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy to state his views first on item 5, said when they met Feb. 6 (their first direct meeting in 2 months):

1. A major political conference on Korea should be held within 3 months after an armistice took effect between the "opposing sides"—identified as (a) the "Dem. People's Republic of [North] Korea" & the "People's Republic of China" and (b) "countries concerned of the United Nations." (Nam did not refer to the South Korean Republic, which is not a UN member.)

2. The conference should first take up "withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea . . . a decisively important prerequisite E for a peaceful settlement" in Korea. [See Vol. XI, p. 387D]

3. The conference should next lay down "fundamental principles & specific recommendations" for permanent Korean peace.

4. "The peaceful settlement of the Korean question calls for a simultaneous solution (of) other important problems related to the Korean question." Nam did not specify what the related questions were but implied that the future status of Formosa was the main one. He said: "On June 27, 1950, Pres. Truman of the U.S.A. publicly connected the war in Korea with other questions of the East and used the Korean war as a pretext for F a series of warlike measures in the East." That was the date Pres. Truman ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet to protect Formosa from Red invasion for the duration of the Korean war. Nam said the "related" disputes as well as the Korean war must be settled before there could be "peace in the East" or "the state of extreme tension into which the world has been plunged as the result of the war in Korea can turn for the better." [See p. 21E-F; Vol. XI, 385C, 337C]

LONGER THAN WORLD WAR I. The Korean war became Feb. 2 a longer one for the U.S. than World War I. American forces were in World War I for 584 days (April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918). Their participation in the Korean war passed the 584th day Feb. 1 (since June 28, 1950). American casualties in World War I totaled 364,800 as against 105,271 in Korea through Feb. 1. G

The UN Command in Tokio began a study of Nam's statement Feb. 7. Some UN officials believed the Reds were trying to win *de facto* recognition of their Chinese & Korean regimes by getting the U.S. & other allies in Korea to enter a political conference with them on equal terms.

Other Issues. Meanwhile staff officers discussing truce-enforcement regulations were still at odds Feb. 7 over troop rotation, how many "ports of entry" should be designated in Korea as subject to inspection, and how many inspection teams should be formed. [See p. 30G] H

Another staff-officer group was formed Feb. 6 to draw up a list of agreements & remaining disagreements on exchange-of-prisoner arrangements. The truce subcommittee handling that issue agreed that Red Cross teams from nations involved in the war (not the Intl. Red Cross) should contact prisoners. Whether to let prisoners refuse to go home was still the major point in dispute. [See p. 30K]

British Debate Policy. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden told Commons in London during a foreign policy debate Feb. 5 that no "formal" commitment to extend the Korean war to Red J China in event of a truce breakdown was made during the recent Truman-Churchill talks in Washington. Eden assailed Aneurin Bevan's leftwing Laborites for stirring up "anti-American prejudice" in Britain. [See pp. 41K, 30L]

Fighting. An Allied tank-infantry column raided Communist assembly areas 5 mi. north of Chorwon on the central front Feb. 6, returned to original UN lines after shooting up enemy troops & supplies. The Reds captured a UN defense position northwest of Yonchon Feb. 5, lost it to a counterattack next day but ousted UN troops from 2 hills near the western end of the front Feb. 5. K USAF F-51 Mustangs carried out a heavy fire-bombing & rocket raid Feb. 3 on Haeju, a Red base midway between Pyongyang & Kaesong. [See pp. 30M, 21K]

Casualties. The UN reported in Paris Feb. 5 that its forces had reported 306,070 Korean war casualties (47,138 killed, 75,659 missing) through Dec. 31. South Korea's totaled 192,960 (27,690 dead, 61,383 missing). The U.S. total was then 103,739 (17,754 dead, 12,593 missing). Losses of other UN forces in Korea through 1951:

	Total	Dead	Missing		Total	Dead	Missing
Britain	3,033	437	1,156	France**	867	153	14
Turkey	2,212	456	404	Greece	354	88	1
Australia	709	148	14	Neth'l'ds	343	71	3
Belg.-Lux.	159	32	2	N. Zeal'd	59	17	1
Canada*	646	127	5	Philipp's	304	49	58
Colombia	131	32	0	S. Africa	30	7	21
Ethiopia	176	37	0	Thailand†	348	40	4

*See p. 21L-M **Dec. 15 †Nov. 4 [See pp. 22A, 14J]

U.S. casualties reached a total of 105,271 (18,245 dead, 10,856 missing) Feb. 1, the Defense Dept. said Feb. 6. The U.S. 5th AF in Korea reported Feb. 1 it lost 50 planes while destroying at least 31 Red MIG-15 jets during January. 44 of the U.S. planes lost were downed by enemy ground fire, 5 were lost in dogfights, M one by a crash. Highest previous one-month loss for the 5th AF: 35 planes in December. [See p. 30M]

Congressional Medal of Honor awards: to Marine S/Sgt. Archie Van Winkle, 26, of Everett, Wash., who directed platoon's successful stand against a Red attack near Sudong Nov. 2, 1950 after he was wounded (received medal from Pres. Truman in

Washington Feb. 6); posthumously to Marine Sgt. James I. Poynter, 33, of Downey, Calif., for a suicidal grenade attack on 3 Red machinegun crews. [See p. 17K] . . . War prisoners in the UN's prison camp on Kijedo Island off Pusan (South Korea) have been segregated into Communist & non-Communist groups because of strife between the 2 factions, camp officials announced Jan. 31. The camp held 155,000 North Korean & Chinese prisoners. [See p. 30K; Vol. XI, 418A] . . . Fire destroyed 500 houses, left 4,750 persons homeless on Yungdo Island off Pusan Feb. 3. [See p. 30N]

UNITED NATIONS

Paris Session Ends. The UN Gen. Assembly completed a 3-month session in Paris when it adjourned Feb. 5. It had been in session since Nov. 6.

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik said "the Anglo-American group" had prevented the Assembly from taking "a single decision for the true strengthening of international peace & security, to put an end to the armaments race or to bring about the relaxation of international tension."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting U.S. delegation chief because of the illness of Warren R. Austin, expressed hope that the Assembly had made "the great beginning" on disarmament & atomic control by setting up a new commission to work on that problem. But she said the Soviet bloc's isolation from the rest of the world was still "a tragic reality."

Reds Lose on Korea, Say World War III On. In its final action Feb. 5 the Assembly voted 51-5 to postpone discussion of Korea until the outcome of truce negotiations was known. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie was authorized to call a special or emergency Assembly session in New York in event of an armistice or any other development that made an Assembly meeting "desireable." The Soviet bloc tried to get a Paris debate on Korean truce issues and charged that the U.S. was "systematically delaying" the parleys in Korea. U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross contended that the Russians were trying to retard progress toward a truce by having the truce teams stop work pending debates in Paris. Malik charged in the Assembly's Political & Security Com. Feb. 2 that the Western Allies had "already started" World War III, were plotting to expand it from Korea & Southeast Asia. [See p. 23N]

Membership 'Deal' Blocked, Italy Vetoed. A Soviet proposal that 13 UN membership applicants, including 5 Soviet satellites, be approved as a group was beaten by the U.S. in the full Assembly Feb. 1. The plan had carried, 21-12, in the Political & Security Com. Jan. 25 but lacked the ⅔ backing necessary for Assembly adoption. It was rejected in plenary session Feb. 1 and the Assembly passed, 43-8, a measure asking that the Security Council reconsider all 13 applicants on their merits. (The Russian-sponsored applicants: Albania, Outer Mongolia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary. They have been unable to win 7 backers in the Security Council. The Western-sponsored candidates vetoed by Russia: Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal.) The Assembly also recommended UN membership for Libya. [See Vol. XI, pp. 410F, 394K]

Malik cast the 5th Russian veto against Italian UN membership in a Security Council meeting Feb. 6. The 10 other members favored Italy's admission. It was the 50th time Russia had used its veto. [See Vol. X, 383A; X, 313K]

Chiang Upheld vs. Russia. The resolution charging the Soviet Union with failure to carry out its 1945 pact with Nationalist China was passed, 25-9 (24 abstentions), by the full Assembly Feb. 1. [See p. 31F]

Lie's 20-Year Program Indorsed. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie's 20-year program to build a secure world peace & raise world living standards was indorsed for the 2d time by the Assembly Jan. 31 over the Soviet bloc's objections. Lie told the Assembly it was necessary for major powers to hold more private consultations in & outside the Security Council. He also said the world's most urgent problem next to the "great-power conflict" is the need for "adjustment between old interests & the rising tide of nationalism in parts of Asia & Africa, especially the Middle East." [See Vol. XI, pp. 417F-G, 299E; X, 89C]

Oatis Case Debated. Czechoslovakia's trial of William N. Oatis, AP newsman imprisoned in Prague, was denounced by U.S. delegate Channing H. Tobias as a "grotesque performance" in an Assembly committee debate Jan. 30. Russia's Alexei P. Pavlov replied Jan. 31 that Oatis had been "caught red-handed" spying. He warned the U.S. that "spies" sent to East Europe "will get what they deserve and many of them will envy those whose fate is only a prison sentence." [See p. 15H-J; XI, 353K]

Human Rights. The Assembly decided Feb. 5 that 2 separate human rights covenants should be drafted—one to cover political rights, the other to deal with social, economic & cultural rights. [See Vol. XI, p. 283K]

Budget. The Assembly Feb. 4 completed action on budgetary items for 1952 totaling $53,621,759. It approved $48,096,789 for regular operations plus $5,524,970 more for construction of the New York Hq. and cost-of-living bonuses for employes living in New York. [See Vol. XI, p. 411M]

Other Assembly Actions. (Jan. 31) Decided it was possible & desirable for UN to write new legal definition of aggression starting next Assembly session. [See Vol. XI, p. 251L] . . . (Feb. 2) Urged return of Greek children from Cominform countries where they were taken during Greek civil war [see Vol. XI, p. 299B]; asked various nations to increase efforts to aid stateless persons now that Intl. Refugee Org. program has ended. [See p. 15P] . . . (Feb. 4) Approved annual meetings of Ec. & Soc. Council's Comm. on Status of Women. [See Vol. XI, p. 164H]

UN Assembly Acts Nov. 6-Feb. 5 in Paris

KOREA—Rejected Soviet plan to shift truce talks to Security Council, authorized special Assembly session if armistice is reached or "other developments" warrant.

DISARMAMENT, ATOMIC CONTROL—Referred combined issue to new Disarmament Commission for study until June 1; commission reports to Security Council.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY—Prodded UN countries to supply standby peace-enforcement armed forces.

PEACE EFFORTS—Indorsed high-level Security Council meetings when prospects for East-West accord are favorable; indorsed Secy. Gen. Lie's 20-yr. peace program; said hunger in many areas is major cause of unrest.

SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTION—Picked Greece (over White Russia), Chile, Pakistan for 2-year terms.

GERMANY—Formed commission to survey possibilities of holding free elections throughout Germany on unification.

CHINA—Found Russia broke 1945 pact with Nationalists.

BALKANS—Asked Soviet bloc to settle frontier disputes peaceably, observe diplomatic rules in Yugoslav dealings; set up new Peace Observation Com. unit to watch Greek borders.

FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES—Backed UN membership, economic aid for newly-freed Libya; asked UN membership for Italy because it administers Italian Somaliland.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICANTS—Rejected Soviet "package" plan to admit 13 applicants, including Red satellites; told Security Council to consider applicants on merit.

PALESTINE—Approved $250 million 5-year program for relief & rehabilitation of Arab DPs; retained Conciliation Comm.

SOUTH AFRICA—Asked again that South-West Africa be trust territory; proposed group to mediate South African dispute with India over treatment of Indians in Africa.

UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES—Asked $20 million UN technical aid program this year, voted Econ. & Soc. Council study of plans for bigger aid fund; urged land reform.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION—Question deferred.

DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION—Decided definition by UN will be worked on at next Assembly session.

HUMAN RIGHTS—Decided separate covenants should be drafted on (1) political, (2) economic, social & cultural rights.

TRUST TERRITORIES—Urged abolition of corporal punishment, creation of more scholarships for trust territory natives to study abroad; formed 10-member committee to examine ways of promoting territories' progress toward self-government.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORG.—Made UN specialized agency.

UN BUDGET—Approved $53,621,759 for 1952.

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OTHER WORLD NEWS

Germans Balk on Saar, NATO. Negotiations on the European Army plan were snarled this week over 2 West German demands voiced by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in a Bonn speech Feb. 4: West Germany must be promised North Atlantic Treaty Org. membership, and France must stop making moves permanently to separate the Saar from Germany. France had changed its Saar "commissioner" to "ambassador." [See p. 23D]

Ratify Schuman Plan. West Germany's ratification of the Schuman plan for a European coal-steel pool was completed by unanimous vote of the Bundesrat (upper house) in Bonn Feb. 1. It was the plan's first ratification. [See p. 13M]

U.S. Raises Economic Aid. Pres. Truman told Congress Feb. 5 that $478,160,000 in military aid funds had been diverted to economic aid to Britain, France, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia to bolster them during rearmament drives. [See p. 31C]

Egypt. Britain confirmed Feb. 5 that it was considering a plan proposed by Iraqi Premier Nuri es-Said Pasha to settle the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. It called for restoration of peace in the Suez Canal Zone on the understanding that (1) British forces would withdraw but British defense installations would be maintained under arrangements made jointly by Britain & Egypt; (2) a new Arab security bloc would join with the West in pledging defense of the Middle East; (3) Anglo-Egyptian Sudan would decide its own political future in a free plebiscite without pressure from either Britain or Egypt. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said he would make every effort to negotiate a settlement with Egypt but Egypt must take into account "legitimate rights of both parties." Egyptian Premier Aly Maher Pasha said Feb. 1 that negotiation with Britain was the "only normal way to attain Egypt's aims," but he added Feb. 3 that settlement was "a long way off." Egypt's ultra-Nationalist Moslem Brotherhood declared itself opposed Feb. 4 to an Egyptian defense alliance with the U.S., Britain, France & Turkey because "Islam forbids us." [See pp. 29M-30A]

Cairo Police Chief Morah el Holi Bey's dismissal because of the Jan. 26 riots was revealed Feb. 5. The Govt. said hundreds of persons had been arrested for the violence. Maher Pasha meanwhile was attempting to work out a program of economic reforms to combat inflation & poverty. [See p. 29D-M]

French North Africa. The Arab League announced Feb. 4 that the Arab-Asian bloc in the UN had decided to sponsor Tunisia's complaint to the Security Council against France. Minor disorders occurred during Nationalist demonstrations Feb. 1 in Sfax, Tunisia and Casablanca, French Morocco. 3 persons were killed when French police & militia opened fire on Arab rioters in Tunisia Feb. 4, a day of riots in several Tunisian towns. [See p. 30D-E]

Spanish Moroccan Caliph Prince Muley Ben Hassan, agent of the Sultan of Morocco in the Spanish zone, said Jan. 31 he had reached "complete agreement" with Spanish Gen. Francisco Franco during recent talks in Madrid. The talks were believed to have centered on plans for more home rule in Spanish Morocco. [See Vol. XI, p. 110D]

Iran shut down several British, Indian & Russian "cultural institutes" outside Teheran Feb. 5. The U.S. Information Service & British Education & Information Dept. offices were exempted from the ban on grounds that they were embassy units, not cultural societies. [See p. 30C]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Arnall Succeeds DiSalle. Pres. Truman Feb. 7 nominated ex-Gov. Ellis Gibbs Arnall, 44, of Georgia to succeed Michael V. DiSalle as Price Stabilization Director [see Vol. VIII, p. 404P]. Mr. Truman accepted DiSalle's resignation Feb. 4, effective Feb. 15, and promised to help him try to unseat Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.). [See p. 25M]

Inspects Ohio Flood. Pres. Truman made a 4½-hr. aerial inspection of the flooded Ohio River Valley Jan. 31. The RFC the same day declared the region a disaster area, making it eligible for Govt. flood relief loans. [See p. 28N-P]

White House Tour. Pres. Truman gave reporters a guided tour of the renovated White House Feb. 6, pointing out many of the $5½ million worth of improvements. He said he hoped to move in the first week of April. [See Vol. XI, p. 197B]

Appointments. Rear Adm. Arleigh A. (31 Knot) Burke, 50, central figure in Army-Navy unification controversy (head of Navy's "Operation 23"), to permanent Rear Admiral rank Feb. 4. [See Vol. XI, pp. 386B, 361J] . . . Geo. L. Warren of Connecticut as U.S. Rep. to IRO's general council session and to Provisional Intergovernmental Com. for Movement of Migrants from Europe; Feb. 2 . . . Govt. (public) members of Govt. Contract Compliance Com. Jan. 31: Dep. GSA Admin. Russell Forbes, Labor Undersecy. Michael L. Galvin, AEC Gen. Counsel Everett L. Hollis, Munitions Board Chrmn. John D. Small. [See p. 16P]

Retirement. Fed. Dist. Judge J. Waties Waring, 71, of South Carolina Feb. 2. [See Vol. XI, p. 184B-C]

POLITICS

Truman Stays in N.H. Race. Pres. Truman, on advice of Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Frank E. McKinney, reversed his decision to withdraw from the N.H. Democratic Presidential primary Feb. 5. But he & McKinney emphasized that this did not mean Mr. Truman would run. The President, in a letter to N.H. State Secy. Enoch D. Fuller, also clarified his reference to the state preference primary system as eyewash. He said he did not "object" to such primaries but "favored a nationwide Presidential primary, so that the voters could really choose their own candidates." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Mr. Truman's opponent in the primary, called the President's decision "good news" because it gave the voters "some choice" in designating nominees. Mr. Truman predicted at a VFW dinner the same day that there would be "a lot of fun" and some throwing of "bricks, mud & everything else" in the Presidential campaign.

The 13-state Midwest Democratic Conference, meeting in Kansas City, Kan. Jan. 25-26, urged Pres. Truman & Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley to run for reelection and promised support. Mr. Truman was also indorsed for reelection by the Pennsylvania State Democratic Com. Jan. 26 and by California's Democratic leaders Feb. 2. But the *New Republic*, only national magazine to back him in 1948, urged him Jan. 30 to quit the race because he "is a spent force politically." [See p. 31K-L]

Kerr in Nebraska Primary. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) announced in Omaha Feb. 5 that he was authorizing entry of his name in the Nebraska Democratic Presidential primary in opposition to Kefauver. But he said he would throw his support to the President if Mr. Truman ran. [See p. 6N; Vol. XI, 195J]

Campaign Budget. A $2,800,000 campaign budget for 1952 was approved by the Democratic Natl. Com.'s executive committee Feb. 5. $1,000,000 was for radio & TV. [See p. 25N]

GOP Candidates. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination was indorsed by Conn. Gov. John Davis Lodge Feb. 5 and by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) Jan. 29. The AP said Jan. 30 that 53 newspapers had indorsed Eisenhower, 28 Sen. Robt. A. Taft (O.).

An AP survey indicated Jan. 26 that Taft had been promised more than half the delegate votes needed for nomination. He predicted in Charleston, W. Va. Feb. 4 that he would win 40% of the labor union vote in a Presidential election. He told Tampa, Fla. Democrats Jan. 28 that he supported states' rights. He charged in N.Y. Jan. 26 that the Truman Admin. foreign policy threatened "our very survival." But Harold E. Stassen said in Decatur, Ill. Jan. 28 that Taft's foreign views as well as Pres. Truman's would lead to "probable war."

Among Stassen's campaign proposals: Reinstatement of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as UN commander in the Pacific, urged in St. Paul Jan. 16; "more favorable" tax treatment to induce business to share profits with employes, in Milwaukee Jan. 17; a return to the gold standard, in Willimantic, Conn. Jan. 26.

Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, 68, agreed Jan. 29 to run as a favorite son in the Wisconsin GOP Presidential primary and turn over his delegates to MacArthur. [See Vol. XI, p. 122H]

The Louisiana GOP State Central Com., dominated by Taft backers, voted 41-1 Jan. 30 to void a Jan. 15 New Orleans Republican primary in which committee candidates favorable to Eisenhower won 10 of 12 contested seats. The Eisenhower men sued Feb. 1 to force recognition of their victory. [See p. 31L]

Republicans Meet. Republicans began their annual series of Lincoln Day rallies with a box supper at Georgetown U.'s new gymnasium in Washington Feb. 4. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy Geo. Gabrielson called for "realistic" foreign policy. He said "we

have been trying to do with dollars what fearless statesmanship could have long since accomplished." [See Vol. XI, p. 50M]

Southern Developments. A bill to keep names of Presidential candidates off Georgia ballots was signed by Gov. Herman Talmadge Feb. 4. Only names of elector candidates would be used. [See p. 17E] . . . All chance of a 1952 Dixiecrat walkout by Alabama was averted Jan. 26 when the State Democratic Executive Com., prodded by party regulars, approved, 44-26, a resolution pledging to support whatever Presidential nominee the Democratic Natl. Convention selects. [See Vol. XI, p. 366J]

58% Didn't Vote. Only 40,429,556 or 42% of 97,416,365 persons in the U.S. of voting age voted in the 1950 general elections, the *AFL News-Reporter* said Jan. 30. Lowest percentage (4%) was in South Carolina, highest (68%) in Utah. Few people vote in Southern general elections because Democratic primaries usually decide contests there. [See Vol. X, p. 425P]

INVESTIGATIONS

Morris Heads Clean-Up. Newbold Morris, independent N.Y. Republican, was picked by the Truman Admin. Feb. 1 to direct the clean-up of corruption in government. He was sworn in as Special Asst. to Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath Feb. 4. McGrath, whose Justice Dept. was to be Morris' first target, said Feb. 1: Morris "owes no allegiance whatsoever . . . to myself or to the present administration"; "he will have my complete, enthusiastic and unlimited cooperation." [See p. 5P]

Morris, 50 Feb. 2, was president of the N.Y. City Council under the late Fiorello LaGuardia. He lost 2 N.Y. mayoral elections to Amb.-to-Mex. Wm. O'Dwyer, gained a reputation as a crusader for "clean government." [See Vol. IX, p. 363N-P]

Both of New York's Senators—Irving M. Ives (R.) & Herbert H. Lehman (D.)—hailed Morris' appointment, but other members of Congress, mainly Republicans, criticized it.

Chrmn. Clyde R. Hoey (D., N.C.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. pointed out Feb. 2 that Morris was involved in surplus tanker deals the subcommittee was investigating. Morris said Feb. 4 that he never bought or sold a ship or received a "single dollar" from the deals. [See Vol. XI, p. 372N]

Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) Feb. 2 called the appointment a "White House phony" because Morris promised to investigate the Justice Dept. "but in the next breath he expressed confidence in McGrath." Sen. Robt. A. Taft (R., O.) said Morris was a "good lawyer" but he could have "no confidence" in an investigation controlled by the Justice Dept. Senate Democratic Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.) Feb. 5 urged his colleagues to give Morris "a chance." He complained that they had begun accusing Morris of "whitewash" even before he took office.

Another attack, urging Morris to "disqualify" himself because he allegedly had allowed himself to be a tool of Communist fronts, was made by Rep. Chas. E. Potter (R., Mich.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. Feb. 3. He said Morris had sponsored, spoken before or otherwise aided 6 organizations later labeled subversive by the House committee or Atty. General. Morris called the charge "asinine." He denied being a member of any of the groups named although he might have addressed them while a public official during the war. Morris said Feb. 4: "This is . . . an election year, and I intend to keep my sense of humor. . . . If [Asst. Defense Secy. Anna] Rosenberg, [ex-Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. David] Lilienthal & [State Secy. Dean G.] Acheson can take it, so can I."

Meantime the House Judiciary Com. Feb. 5 appointed a subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D., Ky.) for its own investigation of McGrath & the Justice Dept. [See p. 32E]

Alien Property Developments. Atty. Gen. McGrath put up for sale Jan. 31 the $14½ million Schering Corp., a Bloomfield, N.J. pharmaceuticals manufacturer seized by the Govt. under the Trading with the Enemy Act in 1942. The Justice Dept. appointed the N.Y. law firm of Weisman, Quinn, Allan & Spett as Schering's counsel. The firm's 4 partners were law associates of Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Com., which is investigating the Justice Dept., but Celler insisted Feb. 4 that he was not a member of the firm and had been "careful" not to be associated with any Govt. cases it handled.

The Senate Judiciary Com. agreed Jan. 28 to investigate the Justice Dept.'s Office of Alien Property as proposed by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), who had clashed with McGrath over what he charged were delays in disposing of Schering and "tips" on "mismanagement" & "favoritism" in the office.

The OAP has disposed of $209 million worth of the $505 million in war-seized property it originally controlled. It was vested with 264 active businesses and still controls 55. 16 have assets exceeding $1 million each. It controls 23,713 (of an original 44,205) patents, 500,000 copyrights. Its profits amount to about $1 million a month. On Jan. 18 it freed 215 pre-war, German-originated Schering patents on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis. They include hormone, sulfa drug & X-ray patents. U.S.-originated patents granted Schering after it was seized by the Govt. will also be released on a non-exclusive basis but royalties will be charged. These include antihistamine patents. The OAP has granted more than 3,100 licenses for about 12,000 enemy patents on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis since Aug. 1942. [See Vol. XI, pp. 412N, 420H-J]

Agriculture Dept. Probes. A House Appropriations subcommittee reported Feb. 3 that the Govt. might recover millions of dollars lost by the CCC through illegal conversion of grain by private warehouses. But it said additional millions were probably irretrievably lost by such practices as renting Govt. buildings to private concerns for nominal sums and then leasing them back for grain storage for up to 20 times the rent the private contractor was paying the Govt. [See Vol. XI, p. 300K]

The subcommittee also charged that 15 employes of the Dallas office of the Production & Marketing Admin., which handles CCC storage operations, accepted such gifts as fruit, shrimp, belts with silver buckles, $100 gift certificates and trips to dude ranches & fishing resorts from firms dealing with their office [see p. 8H-J]. It said one of them, Stephen G. Benit Jr., after being indicted for allegedly taking $1,750 in bribes, was hired by the Office of Price Stabilization. It recommended dismissal & possible prosecution of Carl G. Rausch & Willard D. McCabe, respectively chief & assistant chief of the PMA's Kansas City, Mo. transportation office, for "official favoritism" to the Lone Star Co. of Houston. They were suspended and their cases given to a federal grand jury Feb. 4.

Jack Cowart, dismissed as an Asst. PMA Administrator in Aug. 1951, was indicted by a U.S. grand jury in Newport News, Va. Feb. 5 on charges of taking $1,374.40 from Capital Prefabricators, Inc. of Tyler, Tex. for helping it recover $13,974 in claims from the CCC while he was an Agriculture Dept. official [see Vol. XI, p. 277L]. Sidney Smith of the PMA's Kansas City office was suspended Feb. 4 in an investigation of why $84,000 in storage fees was paid the V. M. Harris Grain Co. after the Govt. ordered that no more were to be paid the firm.

The Senate approved a Senate Agriculture Com. investigation of CCC storage practices & shortages & other Agriculture Dept. affairs Jan. 23 and gave the committee $50,000 for the inquiry. Agriculture Secy. Chas. F. Brannan told the committee Jan. 18 that the shortages might amount to $5-7 million. He said 12 cases had already reached "the court stage" (a 13th was brought to court by the end of the month) and others were being sifted by the Justice Dept. He apologized for having called the shortage reports "politics" while upset about alleged press attempts to bring his staff "into disrepute." Comptroller Gen. Lindsay C. Warren told the committee that 7 shortages were "admitted or known conversion cases" (Brannan said "conversion" meant "embezzlement or stealing"), 14 were possibly conversions and 29 cases were probably shortages. [See p. 18K-L]

Party Chairmen Rebuked. The Senate Investigating Subcom. criticized William M. Boyle Jr. & Guy George Gabrielson Jan. 31 for their dealings with the RFC while they were chairmen respectively of the Democratic and Republican Natl. Committees. Ex-Chrmn. Boyle, as head of the party in power, received the stronger rebuke for conduct that would not "dispel the appearance of wrongdoing." But Chrmn. Gabrielson's activities were also "bound to lead to charges of impropriety," the investigators said. In neither case, however, was there any evidence of "illegal or immoral" actions. [See p. 25K]

10 Freed in 'Job Sales.' U.S. Dist. Judge Allen Cox in Jackson, Miss. Feb. 1 dismissed indictments charging 10 pro-Truman Democrats with conspiracy to sell federal jobs in Mississippi. Among those cleared: Clarence Hood, deposed Actg. Democratic Natl. Committeeman; Frank Mize, state committee chairman; Curtiss Rogers, secretary; Curtis Beasley, ex-secretary; Forrest Jackson, committee attorney. [See Vol. XI, pp. 237B-C, 286J]

U.S. Wins Empire Claim. U.S. Dist. Judge Alfred C. Coxe in N.Y. Feb. 1 handed down summary judgments ordering 4 affiliates of the defunct Empire Ordnance Co. to pay the Govt. a total of $1,498,912.95 for wartime excess profits. (The judgments: Wilkes-Barre Carriage Co. $933,692.82, Wissahickon Tool Works $319,197.37, West Pittston Iron Works $178,525.77, Roxboro Steel Co. $67,606.99.) **Sen. Richard M. Nixon** (R., Calif.) revealed Jan. 29 that Pres. Truman had again refused to give him a secret 1942-43 SEC report on Empire Ordnance because he opposed having names of individuals "paraded before the public for scorn & ridicule without regard to their guilt or innocence" In a previous letter to Nixon (dated Jan. 4, released

Jan. 10), Mr. Truman said he saw "no reason for making a political football" of the report [see Vol. XI, p. 412G]. (The President however signed an executive order Jan. 24 authorizing the Senate Rules Com. to inspect tax returns in connection with its inquiries. It was investigating Sen. Robt. A. Taft's [R., O.] 1950 election and Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy's [R., Wis.] fitness to remain in the Senate.) [See p. 33A, B; Vol. XI, 389G-H]

COMMUNISTS

Vincent Denies Being Red. Career diplomat John Carter Vincent, 51, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Jan. 30-Feb. 2 to clear himself of charges that (1) he was once a Communist, as charged by Louis Budenz, or (2) he was pro-Communist, as charged by Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). He said that when he accompanied Henry Wallace to China in 1944, State Secy. Cordell Hull warned him not to let Wallace promise Chiang Kai-shek too much. He also said he had notified the State Dept. that the Chinese Reds were "definitely Communists and not agrarian democrats." [See p. 33B]

McCarthy, announcing in Milwaukee Feb. 4 that "there is no immunity [from liability for libel] here," read from the *Congressional Record* his charges that White House aide Philleo Nash was guilty of Communist activity. [See p. 32P]

Trials. Ex-Chrmn. Steve Nelson of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania was convicted by a federal jury in Pittsburgh Jan. 31 on 11 of 12 sedition counts. He was freed on $10,000 bail pending action on his request for a new trial. [See Vol. XI, p. 276L] . . . Wm. Schneiderman, 45, & 14 other "2d string" California Communist leaders went on trial on conspiracy charges in Los Angeles Feb. 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 398C]

Buchman Cited. Film producer Sidney Buchman, 50, an admitted ex-Communist, was cited for contempt by a 314-0 House vote Feb. 5 for twice disobeying a summons to testify before the House Un-American Activities Com. [See Vol. XI, p. 309A]

Passports & Visas. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath ruled Feb. 5 that British novelist Graham Greene, 47, a Catholic and anti-Communist, was eligible for a visa to enter the U.S. Greene, who admitted that he joined the Communist Party as a "prank" while an Oxford undergraduate in 1922, had applied for a visa Jan. 14 but his application was held up under the McCarran Internal Security Act. [See Vol. XI, p. 351D-E] . . . Immigration officials seized the passport of Wm. L. Patterson, executive secretary of the leftwing Civil Rights Congress, as he landed in N.Y. Intl. Airport after a flight from London Jan. 23. [See Vol. XI, p. 413P] . . . Immigration officials announced in Seattle Jan. 31 that they had stopped Paul Robeson and Vincent Wm. Hallinan, Harry Bridges' attorney, from crossing the Canadian border to address a Vancouver, B.C. meeting of the leftwing Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union. [See Vol. XI, p. 403F-G]

8 N.Y. Teachers Suspended. N.Y.C. Schools Supt. Dr. William Jansen suspended 8 teachers Jan. 31 for refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist connections. 8 others had been dismissed on similar grounds, 10 resigned when called for questioning and 3, against whom no charges were filed, admitted having previously been Communists. The suspended & ousted 16 were members or executives of Teachers Union Local 555, a United Public Workers affiliate accused of being pro-Communist. [See Vol. XI, p. 52E]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

George VI Dies; Elizabeth Queen. British King George VI, 56, died in his sleep of a heart attack early Feb. 6 at his Sandringham, Eng. country estate.

His older daughter, Princess Elizabeth, who will be 26 April 21, inherited the crown as Queen Elizabeth II. She & her husband, Prince Philip, were at an East African hunting lodge near Nunyuki, Kenya Colony en route to Australia when the King died. They arrived back in London by plane Feb. 7.

George VI's death was unexpected although he had been in frail health since he underwent an operation Sept. 23, 1951 for removal of a cancerous left lung. His valet found him dead in bed about 7:30 a.m. Feb. 6. Immediate cause of his death: a coronary thrombosis. Illness had forced him & his Queen to cancel plans for a tour to Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon. Princess Elizabeth & her husband, recently returned from the U.S. & Canada, had intended to make the trip as substitutes for her parents. They flew to East Africa Jan. 31-Feb. 1, planned to sail for Australia after a visit to Kenya Colony. The rest of the tour was canceled after the King died.

New British Queen, Consort & Father

PHILIP

ELIZABETH II

GEORGE VI

Wide World

George VI's death cast a pall over London, halted a critical foreign policy debate in Commons. Plans to hold funeral rites for the King in London Feb. 15 were announced Feb. 7. Messages of sympathy came from all parts of the empire and the rest of the world, including the USSR, Egypt. Pres. Truman's message Feb. 6 said George VI "played his part nobly and with full understanding of the responsibility which was his."

Canada became the first overseas domain of the British crown to declare Elizabeth its Queen. The Canadian Privy Council took action Feb. 6. Britain's Privy Council proclaimed her Queen Elizabeth II Feb. 6 and members of Parliament swore allegiance to her. She was to take her oath as Queen Feb. 8. Her ceremonial coronation was expected to be delayed about a year.

Elizabeth became the 6th woman to rule Britain, not counting Lady Jane Grey's 14-day reign in July 1553 (she was deposed by Mary I & later beheaded). Mary I ruled until 1558, Elizabeth I 1558-1603, Mary II 1689-94, Anne 1702-14, Victoria (Elizabeth II's great grandmother) 1837-1901.

Prime Min. Winston Churchill paid tribute to George VI in a broadcast Feb. 7 as a King "respected as a man and as a prince far beyond the many realms over which he reigned." In revealing that the King had known for months he was near death, Churchill lauded George's personal courage and said: "During these last months the King walked with death as if death were a companion, an acquaintance whom he recognized and did not fear." He also said history showed that Queen Elizabeth II's reign might bring an era of prosperity for Britain. "Famous have been the reigns of our Queens. Some of the greatest periods in our history have unfolded under their scepters."

Facts on George VI. 2d son of late King George V & Queen Mary (now 84). Became King Dec. 11, 1936 when older brother Edward VIII (now Duke of Windsor) abdicated to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson, American divorcée. George VI reigned 15 years, one month, 25 days. Born Albert Frederick Arthur George at York Cottage, Sandringham Dec. 14, 1895. Made Duke of York 1920. Trained as naval cadet at Dartmouth. World War I service as Royal Navy officer (he was in Battle of Jutland) was interrupted by illness from duodenal ulcer. He had operation, then joined RAF, saw action as pilot late in World War I. Married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon of Scotland, daughter of Earl & Countess of Strathmore, April 26, 1923 in Westminster Abbey, London. She was first commoner to marry English prince in direct line of succession to throne since 17th century. Their family: daughters Elizabeth & Margaret Rose, 21.

George VI, called "Bertie" by others of family, was seldom in public eye during first 41 years of life. Spotlight centered on popular & colorful older brother while latter was Prince of Wales & King. George VI adopted father's name upon assuming throne during 1936 abdication crisis; wife became Queen Elizabeth. King overcame tendency to stammer after ascendency to throne forced him to make major speeches.

He & Queen made important state tour of U.S. & Canada 1939. He was only British monarch to visit U.S. during reign. George VI & family stayed in London, shared hazards with subjects during World War II (Buckingham Palace was hit several times by German bombs). Winston Churchill, wartime Prime Minister, said later in World War II memoirs Britain was fortunate to have had "so good a King" during dark days of stand against Nazis. George visited wartime forces in North Africa, Italy, Malta, Normandy. Youngest brother, Duke of Kent, killed in RAF plane crash in Scotland 1942.

Two postwar highlights of reign occurred in 1947: royal tour of South Africa with Queen & Princesses Elizabeth & Margaret Rose, Princess Elizabeth's marriage to Prince Philip. Activities curtailed by illnesses since 1948 when he underwent treatment for poor circulation in right foot. Council of State composed of other members of royal family ruled for him temporarily after lung operation last year. Princess Elizabeth & Philip relieved him of many public obligations in recent months but he personally broadcast annual message to empire last Christmas.

LINE OF SUCCESSION. New line of succession to the British throne starts with the children of Elizabeth II: Crown Prince Charles, 3 (birthday Nov. 14) & Princess Anne, age one (birthday Aug. 15). The Queen's sister, Princess Margaret Rose, 21, is 3d in line. Her uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, 52, is 4th. The others in the line: (5) Prince William, 10, & (6) Prince Richard, 7, sons of Duke of Gloucester; (7) Prince Edward, 16, Duke of Kent, (8) Prince Michael, 7, Kent's brother & (9) Princess Alexandra, 15, Kent's sister; (10) Princess Royal Mary, 54, the late George VI's sister; (11) Earl of Harewood, 29, Princess Royal's son; (12) Viscount Lascelles, age one, Harewood's son; (13) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, 27, Princess Royal's son.

George VI was one of most-praised, least controversial monarchs in British history. Churchill again paid him personal tribute in an address to the Canadian Parliament Jan. 14: "We have a truly beloved King. In constitutional duty he is faultless. In physical & moral courage he is an example to all his peoples." George VI's immediate survivors besides wife, daughters, mother, 2 grandchildren: brother Duke of Gloucester, 52; sister Mary (Princess Royal), 54. Another brother, Prince John, died in childhood (1919). [See indexes to Vols. I-XI for other biographical data on George VI]

Facts on Elizabeth II. Born in London April 21, 1926; christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (Princess of York). A national favorite since her birth, when she was 3d in line (behind Prince of Wales & her father) to succeed George V. Trained since earliest childhood to be Queen. Grandmother, Queen Mary, was her tutor in kindergarten years. Later education was by private tutoring under supervision of governess, Marion Crawford. At 18, persuaded father to give her honorary commission as 2d subaltern in World War II Auxiliary Territory Service (1944); took regular basic training, learned to drive truck, break down & reassemble truck motor. On 21st birthday, during royal family's tour of South Africa, broadcast pledge to future subjects that "my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service. . . ." Married Prince Philip, Navy career officer, Nov. 20, 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Children: Prince Charles Philip Arthur George of Edinburgh, born Nov. 14, 1948; Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise of Edinburgh, born Aug. 15, 1950. They are now first & 2d in line for throne. Frequently lived as "Navy wife" on Malta during first 3 years of marriage while Philip was stationed there on Navy duty. Began to assume many of father's public obligations after he became ill last year. She & Philip made royal tour of Canada, paid state visit to Washington in Oct.-Nov. 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 366P]

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 30, was 6th in line for Greek throne when he renounced rights to become British subject March 18, 1947. Born June 10, 1921 on Corfu Island; son of late Prince Andrew & Princess Alice. He & Elizabeth II are 3d cousins. His grandfather, Prince William of Denmark, became King George I of Greece. Philip's family exiled from Greece when his uncle, King Constantine, was overthrown 1922; lived with royal relatives in several European countries as "poor relation" until Mountbattens of England (his mother's family) took charge of him. Educated in Gordonstoun progressive school near Elgin, Scotland where students observed strict democracy, mingled with Scottish fishermen & coast guardsmen. Led class in seamanship at Dartmouth (royal naval academy); entered World War II service as midshipman 1939. Naval lieutenant most of war, planned naval career, regarded as one of Royal Navy's best young officers. Uncle & patron: Adm. Earl Mountbatten, British World War II hero. George VI made Philip Duke of Edinburgh Nov. 20, 1947, day of his wedding to Elizabeth. Naval lieutenant-commander since last summer. Philip has won great popularity as aide to Elizabeth in public appearances. She is expected to give him title Prince Consort (title held by Queen Victoria's husband Albert; would give him social precedence next to Queen). Philip has no claims to English throne. [See Vol. XI, p. 366P; VII, 370J-N]

Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, 3, now Elizabeth's heir apparent, became Duke of Cornwall upon death of George VI. Part of duchy's $280,000-a-year revenues will pay for his education. According to custom, Elizabeth will eventually make him Prince of Wales. [See Vol. VIII, p. 408N]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Arrests of Gen. Francisco Suarez, ex-Army Chief of Staff, and about 100 other persons as plotters against the Perón regime were revealed in Buenos Aires Feb. 6. Suarez allegedly intended to stage a revolution Jan. 31 but was arrested before he could carry out the plan. [See p. 10E; Vol. XI, 366L] . . . An Argentine shore patrol fired on the British survey ship *John Briscoe* when it arrived in Hope Bay off Graham's Island in the Antarctic with a party of British explorers Feb. 1. Argentina said its commander there "acted in error." The scientists landed Feb. 4 after Britain sent a frigate to Hope Bay from the Falkland Islands. [See Vol. XI, p. 373P] . . . Pres. Juan D. Perón said in a speech Feb. 1 that foreign countries seeking to buy Argentine foodstuffs must pay with raw materials Argentina needs. [See p. 34J]

Mexico. Mexico's foreign trade showed a $125 million deficit in 1951 but this was offset by a "considerable improvement" in the country's monetary reserves, the Bank of Mexico reported Feb. 1. [See Vol. XI, p. 255D-E] . . . Mexico City's electric power was cut off 10 hours Feb. 4 by a strike by 6,000 employes of the Canadian-owned Mexican Light & Power Co. They returned to work after the Labor Ministry outlawed the strike. [See Vol. XI, p. 86G; X, 175B] . . . A Federal Court action announced Jan. 30 voided a Govt. restriction on import of foreign films designed to protect the Mexican movie industry. [See p. 34M]

Brazil reported Feb. 5 that meat prices were being forced down by a nationwide housewives' boycott that reduced meat sales 50%. Rio de Janeiro police were alerted to prevent riots over high prices after disorders in Belo Horizante over an advance in theater admission prices. [See p. 34K] . . . **Guatemalan** Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman appointed Dr. Jorg Luis Arriola Feb. 1 to replace Carlos Tejeda Fonseca as Health Minister. [See p. 34L; Vol. XI, 406N] . . . **Panama's** 77-day school strike appeared finally settled Feb. 2 after another outbreak of student rioting. Authorities freed 25 students arrested for rioting, granted demands that the school term be extended until Feb. 29 to make up for time lost from study during the strike. [See p. 34N]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Anti-Trust Cases. The Justice Dept. filed a civil anti-trust suit against Intl. Business Machines Corp., world's largest tabulating machine & card manufacturer, in New York Jan. 21. It charged monopoly of the tabulating industry. IBM has over 140 branches, subsidiaries, affiliates & agents in 59 countries. It owns more than 90% of all tabulating machines in the U.S., 95% of those used by the Govt. It prints 90% of all tabulating cards sold in the U.S. [See p. 27H; Vol. IX, 226G]

An anti-trust consent judgment enjoining the *Mansfield* (O.) *News-Journal* from monopolistic practices in selling advertising space was entered in U.S. District Court in Cleveland Jan. 15. [See Vol. XI, p. 398E; X, 47H] . . . A U.S. jury in N.Y. Jan. 25 acquitted Ernest K. Halbach, ex-president of Gen. Dyestuff Corp., of charges that he conspired to divide world markets by forming a dyestuff cartel with Gen. Aniline & Film Corp. and I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G. [See Vol. XI, p. 339N]

Winckler & Smith Citrus Products Co. (Anagold juices) sued the California Fruit Growers Exchange (Sunkist) for $2,400,000 damages in Los Angeles Feb. 1, charging conspiracy to eliminate canned citrus juice competitors by cutting off their fruit supplies and by price discrimination. [See Vol. I, p. 479G]

Mergers. Formation of Northwest-Capital Airlines, Inc. by merger of Capital Airlines, Inc. and Northwest Airlines, Inc. was agreed upon by directors of the 2 lines Jan. 31. Croil Hunter of Northwest will be board chairman, Jas. H. Carmichael of Capital president. . . . Merger of Mid-Continent Airlines into Braniff Intl. Airways was approved by directors of the 2 firms Jan. 25. . . . Unilac, Inc. announced Jan. 12 that its 2 U.S. subsidiaries—Nestlé Co., Inc. of Colorado Springs and Nestlé's Chocolate Co., Inc. of N.Y. (formerly Lamont, Corliss & Co.)—were being merged into a single Nestlé Co., Inc. with hq. in White Plains, N.Y., effective in June. D. F. Norton of Nestlé Co. will be board chairman, H. J. Wolflisberg of Nestlé's Chocolate president. . . . Members of the Natl. League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Distributors and of the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assn. have voted to merge to fight losses due to the popularity of frozen foods (reported Jan. 12).

New plant & equipment expenditures in the U.S. will reach a record $21.2 billion this year, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. predicted in a survey released Jan. 31. [See p. 16G] . . . **New York City** taxable realty was assessed at $19,483,891,888 Jan. 31, up $707,135,335 over 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 191C] . . . **Northrop Aircraft** announced Feb. 3 that a baby jet engine for private planes was being developed by students at Northrop Institute. It weighs 172 lb., is a 4-burner, uses 80-octane aviation gasoline, has been successfully ground tested. [See Vol. XI, p. 404G] . . . **Franz Pick** estimated in N.Y. that about 100,000 persons throughout the world earn their livings by transferring $10 billion worth of gold & currency on free or black markets every year. Governments of gold-producing countries officially oppose black marts but use them to dispose of $325 million worth of gold annually. $6-7 billion of the $28.347 billion outstanding in U.S. currency is abroad, 40% in France, 15% in Italy. The estimates were released with Pick's *1951 Black Market Year Book*, published in January.

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1951	Net Income 1950	Per Share 1951	Per Share 1950
Algoma Steel Corp.	[a]$5,721,488	[a]$3,577,338	$3.46	$2.17
Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corp.	[b]7,034,287	.....	1.58	.....
Armour & Co.	[c]16,029,004	[c]19,038,787	3.20	3.94
Associates Investment Co.	11,630,511	10,866,847	10.76	10.29
Bendix Aviation Corp.	[d]11,818,600	[d]16,954,116	5.58	8.00
Brown Co.	[e]7,430,040	[e]4,021,940	3.17	1.58
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.	[f]5,234,333	[f]5,068,342	2.25	2.30
Carolina Power & Light	5,687,376	5,686,847	2.97	3.40
J. I. Case Co.	[f]9,786,082	[f]15,136,050	9.72	15.42
Chemical Bank & Trust Co.	8,445,524	7,676,013	3.33	3.07
Christiana Securities Co.	40,693,434	62,170,999	264.29	407.47
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft	[e]7,750,524	[e]10,241,644	3.27	4.36
Continental Insurance Co.	9,090,029	10,374,829	3.64	4.15
Dayton Power & Light	7,266,597	7,364,876	2.74	2.87
Deere & Co.	[f]35,618,513	[f]42,756,901	11.14	13.51
Federated Dept. Stores	[g]14,534,152	[g]17,283,107	4.24	5.15
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins.	7,550,164	7,636,968	3.77	3.82
Firestone Tire & Rubber	[f]48,398,950	[f]33,267,561	12.26	8.38
Glidden Co.	[f]8,313,868	[f]8,561,660	3.47	4.11
Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y.	17,587,808	17,817,849	17.57	17.81
Hercules Powder Co.	13,655,855	14,528,652	4.96	5.30
Intl. Harvester	[f]63,001,033	[f]66,714,716	4.36	5.72
Intl. Shoe Co.	[e]8,978,018	[e]10,957,707	2.65	3.22
Johns-Manville Corp.	24,530,509	22,814,491	7.76	7.29
Joy Mfg. Co.	[d]5,060,128	[d]3,548,077	5.74	4.02
Koppers Co.	10,818,217	11,615,598	6.32	6.81
Liggett & Myers Tobacco	21,753,234	29,058,231	5.19	7.05
Loew's, Inc.	[h]7,806,572	[h]7,580,336	1.52	1.53
Mfrs. Trust Co.	12,485,737	11,673,918	4.96	4.63
Marathon Corp.	[f]8,801,001	[f]6,536,036	6.59	4.84
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	[f]15,378,721	[f]17,540,803	2.00	2.28
Minneapolis-Moline Co.	[f]5,348,875	[f]7,001,711	5.30	8.03
Nash-Kelvinator Corp.	[d]16,220,173	[d]28,836,326	3.74	6.64
North American Aviation, Inc.	[d]6,421,612	[d]8,086,255	1.87	2.35
Oliver Corp.	[d]6,005,980	[d]6,241,240	7.01	7.31
Quemont Mining Corp., Ltd.	5,237,000	4,520,807	2.60	2.24
Ralston Purina Co.	[d]8,784,341	[d]12,560,665	6.84	14.87
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	32,117,301	40,258,003	2.92	3.73
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	6,702,000	7,949,000	3.57	4.25
Shamrock Oil & Gas	[e]5,204,071	[e]4,764,462	3.87	3.54
Sharon Steel Corp.	8,861,187	9,284,643	8.06	10.03
South Porto Rico Sugar	[d]8,584,666	[d]5,709,006	10.97	7.12
Superior Oil Co.	[h]13,295,639	[h]6,928,542	31.43	16.38
Swift & Co.	[c]12,108,582	[c]16,142,586	2.04	2.73
Texas Electric Service Co.	6,528,068	5,444,444	.....	.....
Texas Power & Light	6,104,456	5,771,483	.....	.....
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	103,889,711	124,111,851	3.60	4.30
Hiram Walker—Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.	[b]20,872,190	[b]27,925,874	7.23	9.68
Warner Bros. Pictures	[b]9,427,000	[h]10,271,000	1.67	1.46
West Indies Sugar Corp.	[d]12,193,098	[d]6,897,199	11.86	6.71
Woodward Iron Co.	5,875,593	5,273,917	8.33	7.48

[a]Yr. Apr. 30 [b]Yr. June 30 [c]Yr. Oct. 27 [d]Yr. Sept. 30 [e]Yr. Nov. 30
[f]Yr. Oct. 31 [g]53 weeks Nov. 3 [h]Yr. Aug. 31

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Birth Control Ousters. St. Francis Hospital (Catholic) in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. has ordered 7 non-Catholic doctors to resign either from a local Planned Parenthood League or from the hospital, it was revealed Jan. 31. 3 of the doctors quit the league but the others refused. Protestant & Jewish clergymen denounced the hospital's stand. [See Vol. XI, p. 383E]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Colgate University trustees	D. Arthur Forward of N.Y.	Chrmn.[1]	Jan. 20
Congregational Christian Church: Missions Council	Rev. Danl. Bliss of Greenwich, Conn.	Chrmn.	Jan. 24
Gettysburg (Pa.) College	Dr. Walter C. Langsam[2], 46	Pres.[3]	Jan. 14
Hadassah (Women's Zionist Org. of America)	Mrs. Saml. J. Rosensohn of N.Y.	Pres.	Jan. 22
Illinois Institute of Tech.	Dr. John Theo. Rettaliata	Pres.	Jan. 28
N.Y.C. Board of Education	Andrew G. Clauson Jr., 56	Pres.	Jan. 21
Protestant Episcopal Church: Atlanta Diocese	Very Rev. John B. Walthour, 47	Bishop[4]	Jan. 9
Milwaukee Diocese	Right Rev. Donald H. V. Hallock	Bishop Coadjutor[4]	Jan. 10
U. of California: Berkeley Campus	Dr. Clark Kerr, 40	Chancellor	Jan. 25
U. of State of N.Y.	Dr. Wm. Saml. Carlson[5], 46	Pres.	Jan. 4
Youth United (Brooklyn)	J. Bertram Wegman	Pres.	Jan. 1
OUSTED			
New England U.	Wm. H. Mandrey	Pres.[6]	Feb. 4

[1]Succeeds Norman F. S. Russell [2]Resigns as Wagner College (Staten Island) president [3]Succeeds Rev. Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson [4]Consecrated [5]President of U. of Vermont. [6]For accepting $20,000 gift with "conditions."

Gift. $7 million toward endowment of graduate school at Emory U., by the Rockefeller Foundation's Gen. Education Board Jan. 16. Emory is undertaking a $40 million, 10-year development program. [See Vol. XI, pp. 143F-G, 135M, 128G-H]

Philanthropy. U.S. total for 1951 exceeded $4¼ billion (reported by John Price Jones Co. Jan. 27).

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Natl. Cancer Institute announced Feb. 6 the discovery of a method to produce pyridoxamine phosphate—a potent form of Vitamin B_6—synthetically in pure form. It is used in cancer research. [See Vol. XI, p. 295F] . . . Chicago's Presbyterian Hospital reported Jan. 30 that a student nurse whose heart had stopped beating for one hr. 45 mins. was revived by electric shock treatment. [See Vol. XI, p. 391E]

Press. Total daily U.S. circulation: a record 54,017,938 as of Oct. 31, 1951, up 188,866 over previous year (*Editor & Publisher* report Feb. 2). There were 1,773 dailies Jan. 1, 1952, 1,772 Jan. 1, 1951. [See Vol. X, p. 88A]

Entertainment Notes. Negro contralto Marian Anderson sang before Miami's first non-segregated audience Jan. 26. Refunds were given to 250 white persons who bought tickets before they learned there would be no segregation. [See Vol. III, p. 13K] . . . A Dallas, Tex. censor board order banning the film *Pinky* (on anti-Negro prejudice) was upheld by the Court of Criminal Appeals Jan. 30. [See Vol. XI, p. 415K] . . . AFL American Fed. of Musicians members won a 15% raise under a 2-yr. contract negotiated with major film studios Jan. 18. It calls for $46 for a 3-hr. recording session. [See Vol. XI, p. 189K] . . . 91 of Chicago's 366 movie theaters closed during 1951 in a film industry slump largely blamed on television (reported Feb. 5). [See Vol. X, p. 191D] . . . Only 4 of 13 West European countries—Britain, France, Holland, Denmark—were broadcasting scheduled TV programs, the UP reported Jan. 26. Britain had opened its 3d TV station. [See Vol. XI, pp. 414J, 319F] . . . Yankee and Don Lee Networks completed absorption of Gen. Teleradio, Inc. (N.Y. stations WOR and WOR-TV) Jan. 25 under a merger approved by the FCC Jan. 17. R. H. Macy & Co., ex-owner of Teleradio, became part owner of Don Lee, which had been wholly owned by Gen. Tire & Rubber Co. [See Vol. X, p. 343M] . . . A "hall of fame of the American theater" was established at Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, Pa. Jan. 19 in honor of actor John Durang.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

EMLYN WILLIAMS appearing as Chas. Dickens. Readings of scenes from Dickens' works in one-man show. Presented by S. Hurok Feb. 4 at Golden after successful London engagement.

GERTIE. Edith Bagnold comedy about English girl using her wiles to improve her family's fortunes. Staged & produced by Herman Shumlin. Cast: Glynis Johns, Albert Dekker, Polly Rowles, Patricia Wheel, Alan Napier, Robt. Duke, Anita Cooper. Jan. 30 at Plymouth. (0-3-5)*

JANE. S. N. Behrman comedy based on a story by W. Somerset Maugham about dowdy middle-aged Liverpool woman who becomes belle of London. Starring Edna Best & Basil Rathbone. Produced by Theater Guild. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. In cast: Irene Brown, Howard St. John, Adrienne Corri, Philip Friend. Feb. 1 at Coronet. (5-1-2)*

CLOSED

ANNA CHRISTIE, 14 performances, Feb. 2. [See p. 11K]
SAINT JOAN, 141 performances, Feb. 2. [See Vol. XI, p. 319J]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

DIMINISHING RETURN by Lenard Kaufman. Novel about novelist who hasn't struck pay dirt. Feb. 5. (Doubleday, 285 pp., $3)*

I LED THREE LIVES by Herbert A. Philbrick. Story of author's 9 years in left-wing groups & Communist Party as spy for FBI. Feb. 4. (McGraw-Hill, 322 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. IX, p. 125K]

JOHN SLOAN by Lloyd Goodrich. Biographical study of American painter. Feb. 5. (Macmillan, $3)†

MITTIE by Daphne Rook. A melodramatic novel laid in Africa during the Boer war. Book-of-the-Month Club choice for Feb. Feb. 4. (Houghton Mifflin, 312 pp., $3)*

MY RINGSIDE IN MOSCOW by Nicholas Nyardi. Experiences in Moscow, analysis of Soviet Govt. Jan. 31. (Crowell, 307 pp., $3.75)†

THE YEARS THAT WERE FAT by George N. Kates. Experiences of American in China 1933-40. Feb. 1. (Harpers, 268 pp., $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

Awards. 1951 Natl. Book Award of the American Book Publishers Council, American Booksellers Assn. and Book Mfrs. Inst. in N.Y. Jan. 29: fiction, James Jones, *From Here to Eternity;* non-fiction, Rachel L. Carson, *The Sea Around Us;* poetry, Marianne Moore, *Collected Poems.* [See Vol. XI, p. 88G] . . . The largest of 7 poetry prizes totaling $2,000 awarded by the Poetry Society of America in N.Y. Jan. 30: $1,250 Poetry Awards of California Prize—to Carleton Drewry of Roanoke, Va., for *A Time of Turning.*

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald-Tribune Feb. 3; based on national sales)

Fiction: Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny"; Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea"; Irving Stone's "The President's Lady"; John P. Marquand's "Melville Goodwin, U.S.A."; Sholem Asch's "Moses".

Non-Fiction: Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us"; Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter"; "The New Yorker 25th Anniversary Album"; Fulton Oursler's "The Greatest Book Ever Written"; "The Forrestal Diaries" edited by Walter Millis & E. S. Duffield. [See p. 11G]

APPOINTMENTS & ELECTIONS

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Flying Magazine	Gill Robb Wilson	Ed.-pblshr.	Feb. 1
Ft. Worth Star-Telegram	Amon Carter Sr.	Chrmn.*	Feb. 5
	Amon Carter Jr.	Pres.	Feb. 5
Natl. Sculpture Society	Wheeler Williams of N.Y.	Pres.	Jan. 9
N.Y.C. Opera Co.	Jos. Rosenstock	Gen. Dir.[1]	Jan. 22
New Yorker (magazine)	Wm. Shawn, 44	Ed.[2]	Jan. 21
Pittsburgh Symphony	Wm. Steinberg	Conductor[3]	Jan. 26
San Francisco Examiner	Chas. Mayer	Pblshr.	Jan. 10
Tolstoy Foundation[4]	Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer[5]	Chrmn.	Feb. 5
RESIGNATIONS			
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra	Reginald Stewart	Conductor	Jan. 18
New Friends of Music	Ira A. Hirschmann	Pres.	Jan. 21

*Was president. [1]Succeeds Laszlo Halasz; see Vol. XI, p. 415N. [2]Succeeds late Harold Ross; see Vol. XI, p. 392A. [3]Resigns as Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra director. [4]Volunteer agency to help Russian and Eastern Orthodox refugees; president: Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. [5]See Vol. XI, p. 325P.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Francis Gilman Blake, 64, civil director of Army Medical Research, ex-dean of Yale School of Medicine; Feb. 1 in Washn.

George Howells Broadhurst, 85, playwright *(The Wrong Mr. Wright, The Crown Prince);* Jan. 31 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dr. George H. Chase, dean emeritus of Harvard U., actg. pres. during World War II; Feb. 2 in Cambridge, Mass.

Charles de Roche (Rochefort), 72, French actor, producer; Feb. 1 in Paris. He starred in *The Ten Commandments.*

Harold L. Ickes, 77, U.S. Interior Secy. 1933-46; Feb. 3 in Washington of heart ailment.

Facts On Ickes. Self-styled "old curmudgeon" (avarcious, grasping fellow), colorful & controversial political figure respected for stubborn honesty. Born March 15, 1874 in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa. Received law degree at U. of Chicago 1907. YMCA work in France during World War I. Newspaper reporter in Chicago 1897-1907; began law practice there 1907. Active in reform politics since 1897, Bull Mooser in 1912, chrmn. Progressive Com. of Cooks County (Ill.) 1912-14. Campaigned for FDR 1932. Aptd. Interior Secy. March 1933; headed Public Works Admin. 1933-39, Petroleum Admin. 1941-46. Resigned Feb. 1946 in dispute with Pres. Truman over appointment of oil man Edwin W. Pauley as Navy Undersecy. Married Anna Wilmarth Thompson 1911 (died Aug. 31, 1945), Jane Dahlman May 24, 1938. Children—Robt. Wilmarth (first wife), Harold McEwen, Elizabeth Jane. [See Indexes to Vols. I through XI]

Frank B. Keefe, 64, U.S. Rep. (R. Wis.) 1938-50; Feb. 5 in Neenah, Wis. [See Vol. IX, p. 157A]

Jacob Landau, 59, founder of Jewish Telegraphic Agcy., Palestine (now Israel) Telegraphic Agcy., Overseas News Agcy., pblshr. of former *Jewish Daily Bulletin;* Jan. 31 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Hattie Damon Mayo, 88, widow of Dr. William James Mayo, co-founder of Mayo Clinic; Feb. 1 in Tucson, Ariz.

Dr. Joseph F. Merill, 84, Mormon leader & educator; Feb. 3 in Salt Lake City.

Walter Reade Sr., 68, pioneer movie exhibitor, theatre chain owner (42 in N.Y. area); Feb. 4 in New York.

Wellington Roe, 53, novelist, writer on trade unionism, one-time ghost writer for Gene Tunney; Feb. 3 in New York.

Charles S. Smith, 57, pres. of Hamilton Watch Co. since Aug. 1951; Feb. 6 in Lancaster, Pa.

Rear Adm. Harold Wellington Smith, 74, ex-chief of Navy medical research program; Feb. 4 in Bethesda, Md.

Adela Verne (born Wurm), 66, British pianist, singer; Feb. 4 in London.

Col. Edward Bright Vetter, 73, scientist, Army medical officer who discovered that beriberi in Philippines resulted from eating polished rice; Jan. 30 in Washington.

SPORTS

Baseball. The late Harry Heilmann of the Detroit Tigers & Paul Glee Waner of Sarasota, Fla., retired Pittsburgh Pirate star, both outfielders and among the major leagues' all-time best batters, were voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y. in a Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer. poll announced Jan. 31. They became the 61st & 62d members of the Hall of Fame. [See Vol. XI, pp. 224D, 39P]

Golf. The $10,000 Tucson, Ariz. open was won Feb. 3 by Henry Williams Jr. of Kutztown, Pa. Lloyd Mangrum won the $10,000 Phoenix open Jan. 27. Each won $2,000. [See p. 28H]

Women's tourneys: Mary Lena Faulk of Thomasville, Ga. won the Helen Lee Doherty amateur in Miami Jan. 27, Polly Riley of Ft. Worth & Bee McWane of Birmingham the women's Intl. 4-ball in Hollywood, Fla. Feb. 3. [See p. 28J]

Horse Racing. $183,750 Santa Anita Maturity (world's richest race) in Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 2: won by Brookfield Farms' Intent, Eddie Arcaro up, for $112,750. Favored Counterpoint was 6th. [See p. 36J; Vol. XI, 360B, 48B-C]

Track. Don Gehrmann beat Fred Wilt for the 16th time in 19 races between the 2 in winning the Hunter Mile of the Boston AA games Feb. 2. Time: 4 mins. 8.9 secs. Other Gehrmann mile-run victories over Wilt: in Milwaukee *Journal* games Feb. 1 (time 4:08.4), Wanamaker Mile of N.Y. Milrose Games Jan. 26 (time 4.11.2). [See p. 28J-K] . . . Brutus Hamilton, U. of Calif. athletic director, was named head coach of the 1952 U.S. Olympic men's track & field team Feb 2. [See p. 12F]

Yachting. Robert Lippincott's *Mate* won the Bacardi Cup of the intl. Star Class regatta Jan. 28 and the Cuba Cup Feb. 1 (both events in Havana). Carlton Mitchell's (Annapolis, Md.) *Caribee* won the Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.-Cat Cay, Bahamas race Jan. 26. [See Vol. XI, pp. 392J-K, 39N]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 49 persons were killed Jan. 26 when a bus plunged into a canyon in flames near Puebla, Mexico . . . 15 persons aboard a Belgian (Sabena) plane crashed in the Belgian Congo Feb. 4. [See p. 28M-N]

1951 Accidents. 93,000 Americans were killed & 9,100,000 injured in accidents during 1951, the Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago Jan. 31. 37,500 died in traffic, 16,000 in occupational mishaps, compared with 35,000 & 15,500 respectively in 1950. Total cost: $8 billion. [See p. 28P; Vol. XI, 56L]

6 Killed in Mine. 6 miners were killed & 4 injured in an explosion in a Carpentertown Coal & Coke Co. mine near Greensburg, Pa. Feb. 2. 61 escaped unhurt. [See p. 28P]

30th Elizabeth Death. The 30th victim of the Jan. 22 Elizabeth, N.J. air crash died Feb. 3, raising to 7 the toll of victims killed on the ground. [See p. 28L]

Thomas A. Keen, inventor of the mechanical rabbit used in dog races and an ex-associate of Al Capone, was killed Feb. 5 by a bomb in his automobile in San Mateo, Calif.

Winnie Ruth Judd made her 5th escape from the State Hospital for the Insane at Phoenix, Ariz. Feb. 2, surrendered Feb. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 392N]

Ferdinand Waldo Demara, U.S. citizen who enlisted as a Canadian Navy surgeon under the name J. C. Cyr, was dismissed Jan. 29 after his masquerade was discovered. Although not a doctor, he performed several difficult operations in Korea.

Married. British actress Glynis Johns, 28, & Colgate-Palmolive-Peet executive David Foster, 31, in N.Y. Feb. 1. [See Vol. XI, 415J] . . . British actress Kim Kendall, 26, & N.Y. socialite Ludlow Whitaker Stevens, 43, in N.Y. Feb. 4 (his 2d).

Divorced. Italian ex-actress Marta Abba Millikin, from business executive Severance Allen Millikin in Cleveland Feb. 4 . . . Actress Elizabeth Taylor, 19, from Conrad (Nicky) Hilton Jr., final decree in Hollywood Feb. 1. [See Vol. XI, p. 40N]